

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the paragraph at page 7, line 27, to page 8, line 15 as follows:

The other image SG is recorded to form an output image OG" by moving the recording-head in a direction opposite to a direction md' for recording the output image OG'. In FIG. 27, a moving direction of the recording-head when the output image OG" is recorded is indicated by an arrow md". Thus, recording of the output image OG' is started from the left side on the recording-medium in FIG. 27. Recording of the output image OG" is started from the right in FIG. 27. Thus, when the output image OG" is recorded, the recording-start position sp is set on the other end OGb" side, and the recording-end position ep is set on one end OGa" side as shown in FIG. 27. That is, the output image OG' and the output image OG" are opposite to each other in recording-start positions sp and recording-end positions ep in the scanning direction.

Please amend the paragraph at page 25, line 16, to page 26, line 13 as follows:

The divided-images SG are formed by dividing the image of the basic image data GD sequentially from one end in the width direction thereof. Each divided image SG is a part of the image of the divided basic image data GD, and extended in a direction (longitudinal direction) orthogonal to the width. Thus, ~~Each each~~ divided images image SG is distant from the first-formed divided image in the width-arraying direction dw in order of the formation. The divided-images SG are arranged in the width-arraying direction dw in order of the formation from the first-formed divided image to at last. It can therefore be said that the arrangement of the divided-images SG in the width-arraying direction dw corresponds to the order of formation. Accordingly, the main CPU 41 stores the order of forming the divided-images SG as width-direction-order-data WD in the memory section 43 each time the basic image data GD is divided into images. The main CPU 41 stores the image data of each divided image SG in the memory section 43 corresponding to the width-direction-order-data WD. The total number of divided-images SG is also stored as the total division number SC in the memory section 43. Thus, the image division process is finished. Subsequently, the image rotation process is carried out.

And please amend the abstract on page 85 as follows:

An image-recording apparatus 1 ~~comprises~~ includes image recording assembly 60 and a control section 40 having image-processing section 44. The image-processing section divides the image data indicative of the complete image into a plurality of image data pieces indicative of divided images, detects two adjoining divided-images that individually have a joint portion and adjoin each other at the respective joint portions, in the divided images indicated by the divided image data pieces and rotates one of the adjoining divided-images so as to make a recording direction of one of the adjoining divided-images opposite to a recording direction of the other adjoining divided-image. The control section controls the image recording assembly so that a recording medium carries in one direction during recording all divided-images. The divided images are recorded on the respective recording-media one by one to form a plurality of output images. The plurality of output images configure one complete image.